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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

Chris

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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1, 2005 AND ENDING OF	TOBER 31, 2006	
MM/DD/YY	MM/DD/YY	
A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION		
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: HEPFNER SECURITIES CORP.	OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.	
3554 LEXINGTON DRIVE		
(No. and Street)		
AUBURN HILLS MICHIGAN 4	8326	
	(Zip Code)	
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS RE ALEX H. HEPFNER, JR. (2	PORT 48) 377-4160	
	(Area Code - Telephone Number)	
B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION		
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report* REHMANN ROBSON		
(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)		
5750 NEW KING STREET, SUITE 200 TROY, MICHI		
(Address) (City) (State)	(Zip Code)	
CHECK ONE: Certified Public Accountant Public Accountant	PROCESSED FEB 0 1 2007	
☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.	THOMSON	
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	FINANCIAL	

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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SEC 1410 (06-02)

ON.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, ALEX H. HEPFNER, JR.	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial HEPFNER SECURITIES CORP.	statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of OCTOBER 31	2006 are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, prin	cipal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, except as follo	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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	Ω . I
Notary: Shirley Cox	- Clott Alleden
Canally County Michigan	Signature
Exp. August 2, 2012	Paux
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- Church Or	
Notary Public !	
771 /2	
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes): (a) Facing Page.	
(a) Facing Page. (b) Statement of Financial Condition.	·
(c) Statement of Income (Loss).	
(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition	/ CASH FLOWS
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equit	y or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordin	
(g) Computation of Net Capital.	
(h) Computation for Determination of Reserve R	equirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Co	
	nation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
	ve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3. audited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
consolidation. N/A	audited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
(I) An Oath or Affirmation.	
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	I/A
	found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
	,
**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain	
	E TO OUR ATTENTION TO INDICATE THAT THE
COMPANY WAS IN VIOLATION OF T	HE EXEMPTIVE PROVISIONS 15-(3-3X2.1).

HEPFNER SECURITIES CORP. Auburn Hills, Michigan

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For the Year Ended October 31, 2006

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

November 17, 2006

Board of Directors Hepfner Securities Corp. Auburn Hills, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Hepfner Securities Corp. as of October 31, 2006, and the related statements of operations, stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hepfner Securities Corp. as of October 31, 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Computation of Net Capital on page eight is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Rehmann Loharn

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

October 31, 2006

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents - (equal to total assets)

\$ 7,183

STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Stockholder's equity

Common stock - \$1 par value; authorized 50,000 shares, issued and outstanding 3,570 shares

Retained earnings

\$ 3,570 3,613

Total stockholder's equity

\$ 7,183

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended October 31, 2006

Revenues	
Commissions and fees	\$ 132,015
Miscellaneous income	342
Total revenues	132,357
Expenses	
Management fees	101,639
Other operating expenses	46,181
Total expenses	147,820
Net loss	\$ (15,463)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Year Ended October 31, 2006

	Common Stock				
	Number of Shares	Amount	Retained Earnings	Total	
Balance, November 1, 2005	3,570	\$ 3,570	\$ 19,076	\$ 22,646	
Net loss			(15,463)	(15,463)	
Balance, October 31, 2006	3,570	\$ 3,570	\$ 3,613	\$ 7,183	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended October 31, 2006

Cash flows from operating activities	
Cash received from customers	\$ 147,853
Cash paid to suppliers	(147,820)
Income tax refund received	170_
Net cash provided by operating activities	203
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	6,980
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	<u>\$ 7,183</u>

Reconciliation of Net Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Net loss	\$	(15,463)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities which		
provided cash		
Commissions receivable		15,496
Refundable federal income tax		170
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	203

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

Hepfner Securities Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on September 20, 1984, under the laws of the State of Michigan. The Company is a registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as a broker-dealer. The Company does not carry customer accounts or hold customer securities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes commercial checking and savings accounts and all highlyliquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Commissions Receivable

Commissions receivable represents commissions earned and uncollected, on a trade-date basis, at the end of the year. Based on management's assessment of the credit history with mutual fund companies having outstanding balances and current relationships with them, it has estimated that realization of losses on balances outstanding at year end will not be significant. Bad debts have historically been insignificant and generally within management's expectations.

Revenue Recognition

Commissions and fee income are recognized on a trade date basis.

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed annually for differences between the financial statement and federal income tax basis of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future, based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Deferred income taxes arise from temporary basis differences principally related to the timing of recognition of revenue and expenses. The accrual basis of accounting is used for financial reporting and the cash basis is used for income tax reporting. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Income tax expense is the tax payable or refundable for the year plus or minus the change during the year in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Income tax expense for 2006 was insignificant.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. RELATED PARTY MANAGEMENT FEES

The Company pays a management fee to a company owned by the sole stockholder. Management fees charged for 2006, were \$101,639.

3. OPERATING LEASE WITH RELATED PARTY

The Company leases office space on a month-to-month basis from a party related through common ownership. The amount changes with the maintenance, property taxes and other costs associated with the space. Rent expense for 2006 was \$28,246.

4. NET CAPITAL

The Company is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital of \$5,000 at October 31, 2006, and requires that aggregate indebtedness, as defined, not exceed 15 times net capital, as defined. At October 31, 2006, the Company's net capital is \$7,183, minimum required net capital is \$5,000, and the ratio of the Company's aggregate indebtedness to the Company's net capital is 0.0000 to 1.0.

Supplementary Information

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

October 31, 2006

Net Capital	
Total stockholder's equity qualified for	
net capital	\$ 7,183
Add allowable credits	<u> </u>
Total capital and allowable credits	7,183
Deduct non-allowable assets - other	
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions	7,183
Less haircuts on securities positions	
Net capital	\$ 7,183
Aggregate Indebtedness Items included in statement of financial condition	
Refundable federal income tax	·
Total aggregate indebtedness	<u>\$</u>
COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT:	
Minimum net capital required (the greater of \$5,000 or	
6.67% of aggregate indebtedness)	\$ 5,000
Excess Net Capital	\$ 2,183
EXCESS NET CAPITAL AT 1.000%	\$ 7,183
RATIO - AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS TO NET CAPITAL	0.0000%
RECONCILIATION WITH COMPANY'S COMPUTATION (included in Part IIA of Form X-17A-5 as of October 31) -	
Net capital, as reported in Company's Part IIA FOCUS report	\$ 7,183
Net capital per above	7,183
Difference	<u>s -</u>

See independent auditors report.

Report of Independent Auditors' on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5 For a Broker Dealer Claiming an Exemption from SEC Rule 15c3-3

November 17, 2006

Board of Directors Hepfner Securities Corp. Troy, Michigan

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplementary schedule of Hepfner Securities Corp. (the Company) for the year ended October 31, 2006, we considered its internal control, including procedures for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purposes of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17A-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission), we have made a study of the practices and procedures including test of compliance with such practices and procedures followed by the Company that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17A-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17A-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
- 3. Obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the Commission's above-mentioned objectives. The objectives of an internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or fraud may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of the design and operation of policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Our consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control elements does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted the following matter involving the accounting system and control procedures that we considered to be a material weakness as defined above:

The size of the business and resultant limited number of employees imposes practical limitations on the effectiveness of those control policies and procedures that depend on the segregation of duties. Because this condition is inherent in the size of the Company, the specific weaknesses are not described herein and no corrective action has been taken or proposed by the Company.

The foregoing condition was considered in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests to be applied in our audit of the financial statements, and this report on such condition does not modify our opinion dated November 17, 2006, on such financial statements.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the Commission to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that, except for the matters noted in the second preceding paragraph, the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at October 31, 2006, to meet the Commission's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Securities Dealers and other regulatory agencies which rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be, and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Rehmann Lohan